IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraph [0002] as follows:

An example of such kind of a conventional transfer film cassette is disclosed in a Utility Model Laying-open No.5-68650 laid-open on Sep. 17, 1993. According to this prior art, when a light beam is emitted from a light emitting element of a sensor provided in a printer, the light beam is illuminated to a reflecting surface through a transfer film. The light beam reflected by the reflecting surface is incident to a light receiving element of the sensor through the transfer film. When a mark coated on the transfer film ~~is reached to~~ reaches the position interposed between the sensor and the reflecting surface, the light beam is cut off by the mark, and therefore, a detecting manner of the light beam by the sensor is changed. Thus, it is possible to determine a position at which taking-up of the transfer film is suspended.

Please amend paragraph [0005] as follows:

~~According to claim 1, a~~ A transfer film cassette to be attached to a printer provided with an optical sensor, comprises: a transfer film having a mark to be detected by the optical sensor; and a case having a surface which causes a diffuse reflection at an opposed position to the optical sensor with the transfer film interposed when being attached to the printer.

Please amend paragraph [0007] as follows:

~~A transfer film cassette of claim 2 is according to claim 1, and the~~ The optical sensor

detects a light that is reflected by the surface and passed through the transfer film.

Please amend paragraph [0008] as follows:

~~A transfer film cassette of claim 3 is according to claim 1, and a~~ A front of the mark in a conveying direction of the transfer film is transparent, and the mark is opaque. This makes it possible to clearly identify changes in the amount of the reflected light around a time when the mark is detected.

Please amend paragraph [0009] as follows:

[[A]] The transfer film cassette ~~of claim 4 is according to claim 1, and~~ further comprises a take-up spool for taking up the transfer film and a supply spool for supplying the transfer film.

Please amend paragraph [0010] as follows:

[[A]] The transfer film cassette ~~of claim 5 is according to claim 1, and the surface is~~ may have a rough surface.

Please amend paragraph [0022] as follows:

With ~~referring~~ reference to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, a transfer film cassette 10 of this embodiment includes a spool cover 12, a housing case 14, a transfer film (ink ribbon) 16, a supply spool (supply bobbin) 18, and a take-up spool (take-up bobbin) 20.

Please amend paragraph [0023] as follows:

One end of the transfer film 16 in a length direction is fixed at the supply spool 18, and the other end of the transfer film 16 in the length direction is fixed at the take-up spool 20. The transfer film 16 is taken up in the same direction at the supply spool 18 and the take-up spool 20. Accordingly, when rotating the take-up spool 20 in a clockwise direction by rendering a viewpoint A as a reference, the transfer film 16 is supplied from the upper side of the supply spool 18 and taken up from the lower side of the take-up spool 20.

Please amend paragraph [0026] as follows:

With ~~referring~~ reference to FIG. 3, a size of the transfer film 16 in a width direction is approximately accorded with a size of a printing paper (not shown) in a lateral direction. The transfer film 16 is coated with dye or wax such as yellow, magenta, cyan, or a coating. An area 16a coated with the dye of yellow is defined as a "yellow area", an area 16b coated with the dye of magenta is defined as a "magenta area", an area 16c coated with the dye of cyan is defined as a "cyan area", and an area 16d coated with the coating is defined as a "coating area". The areas 16a to 16d are formed at a predetermined interval in the length direction. Therefore, a size of each of the areas 16a to 16d is approximately the same as the size of the printing paper. It is noted that an area 16e coated with no dyes and coating 16e is defined as an "invalid area".

Please amend paragraph [0029] as follows:

With ~~referring~~ reference to FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, when the transfer film cassette 10 of this embodiment is attached to a printer 30, optical sensors 32a and 32b provided in the printer 30 are opposed to the reflecting surface 22 with the transfer film 16 interposed. ~~Describing~~ Described in detail, the optical sensors 32a and 32b are spaced at a distance D2 with each other in the width direction of the transfer film 16, and rough surfaces (embossing surfaces) 22a and 22b are formed by a rough surface processing (embossing) on the reflecting surface 22 at the distance D2 with each other. Thus, the optical sensors 32a and 32b are respectively opposed to the rough surfaces 22a and 22b with the transfer film 16 interposed.

Please amend paragraph [0030] as follows:

With ~~referring~~ reference to FIG. 6, when the marker Ma formed on the transfer film 16 ~~is reached to~~ reaches the reflecting surface 22, the colorless portion B2 is interposed between the optical sensor 32a and the rough surface 22a, and the colored portion B1 is interposed between the optical sensor 32b and the rough surface 22b. When the marker Mb, Mc or Md formed on the transfer film 16 reaches [[to]] the reflecting surface 22, the colored portion B1 is interposed between the optical sensor 32a and the rough surface 22a, and the colorless portion B2 is interposed between the optical sensor 32b and the rough surface 22b.

Please amend paragraph [0033] as follows:

Returning to FIG. 4, each of the light receiving elements 322a and 322b outputs a detection signal having a level corresponding to the incident light amount. An inverting amplifier 34a inverts the detection signal from the light receiving element 322a and amplifies the inverted detection signal. An inverting amplifier 34b also inverts the detection signal from the light receiving element 322b and amplifies the inverted detection signal. A comparator 36a compares the level of the amplified signal output from the inverting amplifier 34a with a threshold value, and a comparator 36b compares the level of the amplified signal output from the inverting amplifier 34b with the threshold value. If the level of the amplified signal is larger greater than the threshold value, "H" is obtained as a comparison result, and if the level of the amplified signal is equal to or less than the threshold value, "L" is obtained as a comparison result. Such a comparing processing is executed in response to a clock, and the comparison result is output from each of the comparators 36a and 36b during the half of the clock cycle.

Please amend paragraph [0041] as follows:

As can be understood from the above-description, the marks Ma to Md are formed on the surface of the transfer film 16. When the transfer film cassette 10 is loaded in the printer 30, the marks Ma to Md are detected by the optical sensors 32a and 32b provided on the printer 30. Herein, the rough surface 22a is formed at an opposed position to the optical sensor 32a with the transfer film 16 interposed. Similarly, the rough surface 22b is formed at an opposed position to

the optical sensor 32b with the transfer film 16 interposed. A reflectance ratio of the light beam at the rough surfaces 22a or 22b is smaller than that of an evaporated film and a plating film. Thus, the change in the amount of the reflected light ~~due to a~~ resulting from slack of the transfer film 16 or a fluctuation of angle of the incident light onto the rough surface 22a or 22b is reduced, and it is possible to perform precise positioning of the transfer film 16 utilizing the marks.